

HOUSE DEFEATS SUFFRAGE BILL BY 204 TO 174

Monrell Resolution Fails of
Adoption by 73
Votes.

NO PARTISAN LINES TAKEN IN THE POLL

Many Democrats Depart
From Doctrine That Suff-
rage Is State Issue.

NINE NEW YORKERS FOR AND 20 ARE AGAINST

Suffragists Declare the Fight
Will Be Carried Into Presi-
dential Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Mondell resolution proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution granting to women the right to vote in all the States was defeated in the House to-night by a substantial vote.

Of the 378 members present 204 voted against the resolution and 174 for it. Woman suffrage, therefore, polled just sixteen votes less than a majority of those present and forty-one less than a majority of the full membership of the lower branch of Congress.

The resolution lacked seventy-eight votes of the total necessary for its adoption, two-thirds of the House being required on a constitutional amendment. Of the 174 who voted for suffrage 85 were Democrats, 71 Republicans and 18 Progressives. The 204 who voted against giving the ballot to women were made up of 169 Democrats and 35 Republicans.

Woman suffrage did not make as good a showing in the House as the prohibition amendment, which was defeated in that body a month or so ago by sixty-one votes. The prohibition amendment polled three more than a majority of the members present, although it fell short of getting the necessary two-thirds.

No Surprise at the Result.
The defeat for woman suffrage did not cause any surprise in Washington. It has been known for weeks that the Mondell resolution would be rejected by an impressive vote. This result was confidently claimed by the "antis" last night and was conceded by the spokesmen of suffragists.

With the exception of the Progressives in the House there was no partisan line on the resolution. Republicans and Democrats divided on the proposal without regard to their political affiliations. Many of the Democrats, however, refused to follow President Wilson's view that woman suffrage is a State and not a national issue.

The Democrats from the South voted against the resolution almost to a man. They were held in line in opposition by the cry of State rights.

Of the twenty-nine members of the New York delegation present nine voted for equal suffrage and twenty voted in the negative. Those who supported the resolution were Brown, Chandler, Clancy, George, Maher, Metz, Mott, Smith and Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative were Calder, Cantor, Carey, Conny, Danforth, Booding, Driscoll, Fairchild, Fitzgerald, Giffins, Groun, Griffin, Hamilton, Parker, Patten, Platt, Rindner, Talcott, Underhill and Wallin.

A comparison of the roll call on equal suffrage and the recent roll call on the prohibition amendment shows that many who voted for the latter voted to give the ballot to women. At the same time it is doubtful if any general conclusions along this line can be safely drawn, as many who voted against prohibition supported the suffrage resolution, while many others who voted "dry" turned against the proposal to enfranchise the women of the United States.

The suffragists are not discouraged. They insist that the battle has only begun.

Dr. Shaw's Statement.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who sat through the debate, made this statement after the adjournment of the House:

"Woman suffrage will be an issue in the Presidential campaign of 1916. This is assured by to-day's vote and debate. Suffragists rejoice to-night even though the vote is adverse, because it means that politicians can no longer ignore this question."

"Despite the defeat to-night we are assured that the Hristow resolution now pending in the Senate will be brought to a vote before the end of this session," said Miss Alice Paul, representing the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge made this statement:

"The result is most gratifying. The vote demonstrates the contention we have made that sentiment for equal suffrage is winning in the United States."

Debate on the Mondell resolution came to an end just before 8 o'clock. Everybody was weary by that time and there was a clamor among members for a vote.

The vote was delayed for a time by Representative Garrett of Tennessee, who moved that the enacting clause be stricken from the resolution. This was a manoeuvre to beat woman suffrage by indirect methods. The previous question was ordered on this motion by a vote of 208 to 174.

Mrs. Garrett yielded to the pleas of opponents of suffrage that the resolution be squarely tested on its merits, and withdrew his motion.

An amendment offered by Representative Quinn of Indiana providing that suffrage should be acted upon by convention held in the States instead of being submitted to State Legislatures, as proposed by the resolution, was defeated by a vote of 142 to 108.

The fight against suffrage was led by Representatives Underwood, Henry and Webb. These three leaders made a

Senate May Vote for Grape Juice Capital To-day

Resolution to Make Washing-
ton Dry Just Misses Go-
ing Through by 4
Votes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate came within four votes to-day of attaching to the District of Columbia appropriation bill an amendment making the national capital a "dry" city. The issue will come up again to-morrow in a different form and there is strong likelihood of its being adopted. If the Senate votes favorably the House will follow suit and the city of Washington, beginning with November 1, 1916, will be as dry as the Sahara.

To-day's vote was on a resolution by Senator Sheppard of Texas to suspend the rules of the Senate and amend the District of Columbia appropriation bill by adding a prohibition resolution.

The motion was met by a counter motion by Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia to refer the Sheppard resolution to the Senate Committee on Rules. Senator Smith explained that he was in favor of prohibition for the District, but did not believe the rules should be set aside in such a summary manner. The Smith motion prevailed 27 to 33.

The following was the vote:

AYES.	NOES.
Backhead.	Ashurst.
Bryan.	Borah.
Byrd.	Bristow.
Clark of Wyoming.	Bradley.
Cullerton.	Burleigh.
McClure.	Chamberlain.
Dillingham.	Chilton.
Goetz.	Clapp.
Hammond.	Colt.
Hatch.	Gallinger.
Hitchcock.	Graham.
Johnson.	Holmes.
Kern.	Holmes.
McClure.	Kenyon.
McLean.	McClure.
Marine.	Meyer.
O'Gorman.	Norris.
Perkins.	Oliver.
Reed.	Page.
Rosen.	Shafroth.
Shannon.	Sheppard.
Stanley.	Sherman.
Stewart.	Sterling.
Thompson.	Thompson.
Townsend.	Townsend.
Wadsworth.	Walsh.
Wheeler.	White.
Wills.	Wills.

Within two hours after the vote a hurried meeting of the Rules Committee was held. The committee decided to report favorably back to the Senate by a vote of 5 to 3 in committee. It is understood that the three Senators who voted against the rule were O'Gorman, Kern and Nelson. As soon as the resolution got back in the Senate Senator Sheppard asked for its immediate consideration.

Senator Lodge objected, thus causing it to lie over for a day.

The "wets" and "drys" became active and to-night they are working like beavers for a substitute. A substitute may be offered providing for a referendum. It has been admitted for some time that the "drys" in Congress were eager to add Washington to their territory. Most of the saloons since the passage of the Works bill limiting the number of saloons and creating an excise board have been quietly trying to sell out. Many have voluntarily retired.

Under the proposed amendment the serving of liquor in Washington clubs would be stopped and at all the big banquets at Washington hotels Ambassadors and others would have to fall back on grape juice or bring their own wine with them.

WIND CAUSES TRAIN WRECK.

Engine Strikes Roof Blown Off
Freight Car Near Bridge.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 12.—A passenger train bound from Washington for New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad crashed into the roof of a freight car blown off a passing train by a severe storm near the Susquehanna River at Perryville, Md., at 10 o'clock to-night. Many engines were demolished.

Engineer James F. Murphy, aged 40, of Philadelphia was killed. Charles C. Sayre, aged 30, of this city, the fireman, was fatally hurt. The passengers escaped.

The train was composed of nine cars, several remaining on a bridge over the Susquehanna, eighty feet in the air. All tracks were blocked.

GOOD FOR FIRE INSIDE AND OUT.

Milk and Soda Saves \$7,500 Auto
From Destruction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Milk and soda saved a \$7,500 automobile from destruction by fire in front of the Treasury Building to-night.

A fire alarm was turned in, fire engines, two hook and ladders, and a water bucket galloping, but before they arrived a dairyman with two quart bottles of milk and a siphon of soda, donated by a barkeeper, had quenched the conflagration.

Washington physicians have long advised milk and soda as a specific for internal fires, but the firemen said it was new to them for outside work.

\$3,000,000 FOR OBERLIN.

Charles M. Hall, Aluminum Capitalist, Leaves the Request.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 12.—A bequest of \$3,000,000 to Oberlin College by Charles M. Hall, an aluminum capitalist, who died recently in Florida, was announced to-day by President H. C. King of the college.

The bequest is in the form of \$2,000,000 cash endowment to be used for any purpose, \$500,000 to be used to build an auditorium, \$100,000 for the auditorium's maintenance, \$200,000 to be spent for campus improvements; all property in Oberlin owned by Hall, value not yet estimated, and an art collection worth more than \$100,000.

\$1,350,000 SUBMARINE FOR U. S.

New Type Seagoing Vessel Ordered
Will Go 11 Knots Under Water.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A contract for the construction of one of the new type of seagoing submarines was awarded by Secretary Daniels to-day to the Electric Boat Company of Quincy, Mass., for \$1,350,000. American naval officers feel that this vessel is as good as if not better than any in foreign navies.

It will have more than 1,000 tons displacement, surface speed twenty knots, submerged speed eleven knots, cruising radius more than 1,000 miles and torpedo boat defence guns.

OFFICIALS OF ELEVATED RAIL RESPONSIBLE

Shonts, Hedley, Fisher and
Ten Directors Found Cul-
pably Negligent.

ATTORNEYS HEATEDLY ATTACK CORONER

The Interborough company received two subpoenas yesterday, one at the hands of a jury in Coroner Riordan's court and the other from the Public Service Commission.

The Coroner's jury, after hearing the evidence of the fatal accident on the elevated at 116th street, held Theodore P. Shonts, president, Frank Hedley, general manager and vice-president, Horace M. Fisher, secretary, and ten directors, including August Belmont, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Andrew Freedman, personally responsible for the deaths of the two victims of the accident.

Attorneys for the company in a heated colloquy branded the Coroner's charge to the jury and its finding as an outrage and dared Coroner Riordan to issue warrants. The Coroner replied by holding each of the accused to \$25,000 bail. The thrust from the Public Service Commission came in the form of an order to substitute all steel cars for the 478 wooden cars in the subway beginning May 1 next, and completing the substitution by December 1.

Attorney Quackenbush for the company intimated that the company would fight the order in the courts and confirmed reports that Mr. Hedley is perfecting a device to render the system instantly "dead" on the event of a short circuit.

CULPABLY NEGLECTED, HOLDS CORONER'S JURY

Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough, Frank Hedley, general manager and vice-president of the road, Horace Fisher, secretary, and ten directors of the company were held responsible by a Coroner's Jury yesterday for the deaths of John Collins and Gottlieb Minnich, killed on December 9 in the collision on the elevated railroad at 116th street and Eighth avenue.

The jury brought in a verdict of "culpable negligence," which according to Coroner Riordan is equivalent in criminal law to a charge of manslaughter in the second degree.

The directors named in the finding are August Belmont, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Edward W. Bacon, E. W. Berwind, Andrew Freedman, Charles B. Ludlow, W. L. Pepperman, P. de C. Sullivan, Edwin S. Mastroianni and Thomas de Witt Cuyler. Coroner Riordan set bail for each of the directors at \$25,000 or more in each case, and gave counsel until 2 o'clock this afternoon to furnish it.

The verdict was returned after Coroner Riordan had been the target for a verbal assault by the five lawyers representing the Interborough, and headed by James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the company. They have the duty of Coroner Riordan recall the jury and change his charge, which Mr. Quackenbush called a "most glaring mass of errors," based on civil and not on criminal law.

Mr. Quackenbush was full with rage and phrases such as "You are a disgrace to the State" and "You should be ashamed of yourself" hit the walls and bounded about the heads of the spectators.

Coroner Riordan stood his ground, did not try to fight back, and after it was all over said that he would call the attention of the Bar Association to the conduct of the Interborough's attorneys, not so much because of the personal nature of the comment as of his desire to uphold the dignity of his court.

Session Fall of Thrills.

The session, which was a short one, starting at 3 o'clock, was an adjournment was run at high tension all the time. The last witness called, Alvin A. Rolfe, conductor of the train which rammed the express, was labeling under such excitement that he could hardly be kept seated in his chair.

His testimony developed one new point, which was that on the way up on the elevated the train was struck by a motor car. The motor car was driven by a man named Deuter who went up to Motorman McMahon at Fifth street and asked him how his motor was running. McMahon told him that the motor was out of order and that he had to run the train from the fourth car. This was taken to show that the officials were aware of the condition of the train from the time it left South Ferry.

In delivering his charge to the jury Coroner Riordan first defined the various degrees of murder, manslaughter and negligence, and then said:

"If you find the officers or agents of the company guilty of a higher degree of negligence than that included in lack of ordinary precaution, or such care as an ordinary prudent business man shows on his own affairs, you may find them guilty of culpable negligence."

"But culpable negligence is criminal negligence, since, according to subdivision 3 of section 1052, Penal Law, the killing of one human being by another, by any act, procurement or culpable negligence of any person, which, according to the provisions of this article, does not constitute the crime of murder in the first or second degree, nor manslaughter in the first degree, is manslaughter in the second degree."

Reads Court Decisions.

Coroner Riordan then read decisions to show that it was the duty of the Interborough company and officers to exercise "a high degree of skill and vigilance and the utmost care and diligence which human prudence and foresight could suggest" in respect to the supervision of trains, motors, signal system and fire-proof cars. He continued:

"If you find that this utmost care and diligence was not exercised by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, by its officers or its employees, in the case under consideration, you may also find the persons who failed to exercise such care and diligence and skill and vigilance responsible for the deaths of John Collins and Gottlieb Minnich through culpable negligence."

The question of responsibility of the employees on the local train was then taken up by the Coroner. He said he thought that Motorman Abert's failure to report the motor trouble to his conductor on the way downtown was less

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U. S. CHARGES FEATHER FRAUD ON \$2,000,000

George Silva of Sciamia & Co.,
Importers, Held in
\$35,000 Bail.

HEAD OF PARIS HOUSE UNDER INDICTMENT

George Silva, secretary, treasurer and general manager of Sciamia & Co., importers of ostrich feathers at 42 East Eighth street, was held in \$35,000 bail by Judge W. H. Pope in the United States District Court yesterday on a charge of customs fraud, involving, it is said, the undervaluation of more than \$2,000,000 worth of ostrich feathers imported by his company. "The amount lost to the Government in customs duties through the alleged undervaluations is said to exceed \$200,000."

Henry Blumenfeld Sciamia, president of Sciamia & Co., is named as a co-defendant with Silva in a conspiracy indictment. Mr. Sciamia is supposed to be in Paris, where he has his headquarters as president of the Societe Anonyme Sciamia, the parent concern of the company in this city.

The Societe Anonyme Sciamia is one of the largest ostrich feather houses in the world. It has branches at London, Berlin, Buenos Ayres, Tripoli, Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and Cairo, Egypt. The firm in this city was incorporated independently, but 99 per cent of its stock issue is owned by the Paris house.

\$2,501,168 Civil Suit.

When Silva was being arraigned before Judge Pope by Assistant United States Attorney Frank Carstarphen one of Mr. Carstarphen's clerks was filing a civil suit against Sciamia & Co. for \$2,501,168. This figure represents the home value of the ostrich feathers of which the duty of all the importations under suspicion. Silva, or one of his employees, it is said, managed to reduce the duties on these importations by swearing to fraudulent invoices of the feathers at less than their actual worth.

For several weeks preceding Silva's indictment Mr. Carstarphen and Collector Malone have been working together on a case. Their investigation was so silently effective that Silva's business associates knew nothing of the impending charges until the seizure of Collector Malone's men yesterday at Silva's \$40,000 or more in duty and seized stock worth several hundred thousand dollars. A customs guard was then stationed in the office to remain until the investigation has been completed.

Two indictments were returned yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury. The first charges Silva with direct responsibility for the undervaluation of four shipments. Sciamia & Co. are named as a co-defendant. The second indictment charges Silva with conspiracy with Sciamia & Co., Silva, Societe Anonyme Sciamia and Henry Blumenfeld Sciamia.

Mr. Carstarphen asked Judge Pope to set bail for Silva at \$40,000, saying that the customs frauds promised to prove more extensive than any ever before brought to the attention of the Federal authorities. The warrant was signed and in operation for the last seven or eight years, and in the last three years alone had deprived the Government of about \$25,000. He demanded \$25,000 on the conspiracy charge. Silva provided the two bonds and was released for trial.

Correspondence Obtained.
In support of the conspiracy charge the Government claims to have correspondence passing between Silva, Henry Blumenfeld Sciamia and George Blumenfeld, who is a resident in Sciamia company and the Paris house. The three are said to be close kinsmen. The correspondence, which is said to be of a particularly damaging nature, was obtained by Silva to the customs agents who visited him to subpoena some of his books and papers.

Silva, thinking that the subpoena called for his correspondence as well, turned over all his letters. When he learned his mistake he tried to get them back through the intermediary of a friend, but the letters were not returned. Silva is said to be a man of considerable means and is believed to have a large fortune.

WOULD LIFT STANDARD OIL VEIL.

Trustful Stockholder Asks for Report
of New Jersey Company.

A lone stockholder at the annual meeting of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, held at Bayonne yesterday, tried to look behind the veil which has kept the affairs of the company from public sight since its organization. He asked if any report for presentation to stockholders had been prepared. Vice-president W. C. Bedford, presiding, said there hadn't.

"But you intimated a year ago that some figures might at some time be issued," said the lonely man.

"That possibility still exists," replied the vice-president. He smiled. "We might make a report some time."

Though admitted that the business of the company has suffered with most other industries, the extent was not stated. There is apparently no intention of letting up in the big extension and improvement program started several years ago. W. H. Libby was elected a director to succeed W. C. Teague, who retired some time ago.

CANNON'S NEPHEW FOUND DEAD.

Family Deny the Danville Man
Killed Himself.

DANVILLE, Jan. 12.—O. W. Cannon, nephew of Uncle Joe Cannon and ex-senator of W. B. McKinley, was found dead in bed at his home here to-day.

The family says that death was due to natural causes and denied suicide rumors. Less than a year ago Cannon was found in bed with a gunshot wound in his head. He said the shooting was accidental.

He was 47 years old and had spent a large fortune.

German Troops Quartered Near the Frontier of Italy

Army Corps Replace Austrian Garrisons in Trentino and
Snow in Alpine Passes Is Built Up Into Form
of Intrenchments.

WAR SPIRIT IS GAINING GROUND IN ROME

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
ROME, Jan. 12.—Despatches from Venice say that German army corps have replaced the Austrian garrisons in the Trentino and that the German commander in chief with his staff is quartered at Innsbruck.

German soldiers are also replacing the Austrian outposts in the Alpine passes on the Austro-Italian frontier, where the snow has purposely been heaped up to form defensive barriers at various points, the Germans evidently not wishing to go so far as to throw up actual defence works.

A Ministerial circular has been issued saying that passports issued before August 6 permitting men under 39 years of age to leave Italy have been cancelled.

The Austrian and German Embassies at Rome are warning the nationals of their countries to prepare for departure and are issuing passports with the object of avoiding an eleven-hour crush. Many Austrian and German residents of Italy are selling their property.

Germans are leaving Italy in large numbers daily. Many applications for Italian nationality made in the last few days have been refused.

The police have arrested many German agents who have been soliciting signatures to a petition calling upon Italy to maintain her neutrality throughout the war. It is charged that the agents paid for signatures to the petition at the rate of a penny each.

Deputy Galliera in the Chamber to-day asked the Minister of the Interior if he was aware of "this shameful hunt for signatures in a manoeuvre which was unworthy of a civilized country." He urged the Government to intervene to prevent similar attempts, which he declared,

CYCLONE FROM GULF SWEEPS OVER CITY

With Deluge of Rain It Causes
Two Deaths and In-
juries Nine.

The Gulf cyclone that whirled into Albany on Monday morning and gyrated northeast was making an effort last night to pass this city. It brought about the temperature of the South and a deluge that, under the assaults of a gusty gale, seemed to be coming down and up and elsewhere all the riotous evening. The blast was a whole gale, No. 10 by the Beaufort scale, which the Weather Bureau has adopted, and which, translated into plain Americanese, means that the official anemometer spun around at the rate of from 56 to 65 miles an hour.

The total rainfall up to the time the local weather prophets went home 11 P. M. was a trifle of two and a half, and the downpour and uppour was going on then as if it might last until after sunrise to-day.

The national forecasters say that the rain may turn to snow to-day and that it will be somewhat cooler, with north to northwest gales. To-morrow should be fair, if the forecasters have hits the bullseye of prophecy.

Two persons were killed and nine others injured as the direct result of the storm yesterday.

Victims crossing Fourteenth avenue, near Seventy-second street, Brooklyn, last night, shielding their faces from the rain with a lowered umbrella, James Costello, a retired policeman, was struck and killed by an automobile driven by Louis Gordon of 205 Carroll street, Brooklyn.

Four persons were slightly injured by a car which ran over a man on the street, striking Harry Ross, 224 Vandewater street, and badly cutting his right knee.

A derelict building on the roof of a seven-story building at 301 Third avenue landed with a crash on the roof of an adjoining moving picture theatre, causing a rush for exits. No one was injured.

William G. Pink, a chauffeur, of Union Course, L. I., was walking across Columbus Circle with a friend last night when an automobile knocked them down. Pink received a bad scalp wound. His friend, Joseph Hartnell of 163 Amsterdam avenue, was only slightly hurt.

Peter Logor, a clerk, of 164 Delancey street, held his head down as he crossed Broadway at Sixty-sixth street in the rain last night and walked into an automobile. He was thrown down and bruised.

Mrs. Henrietta Baldwin, 35, of 11 West Eighty-eighth street, waiting for a street car in Central Park West at 109th street, stepped back into an automobile and was knocked down. Her elbows were badly bruised.

Two men were blown from a barge off Columbia street, Brooklyn, last night, and one, Charles Smith, 45, of Toledo, Ohio, was drowned. The other, Edward Jurgensen, 40, of 260 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, was pulled out by workmen.

More Than a Foot of Snow Up State.

Schenectady, Jan. 12.—More than a foot of snow fell here to-day, crippling telephone and telegraph facilities.

Elmira, Jan. 12.—It snowed hard here almost all day, more than a foot falling since last night.

Twenty Inches Atop Alleghenies.

ALTOONA, Jan. 12.—About twenty inches of snow fell here in twelve hours and all traffic, steam and electric, was badly crippled.

FRENCH DRIVE IN ALSACE HITS GERMANS HARD

Gallieni, With 400,000 Men,
Is Preparing for Dash
to the Rhine.

BATTLE IS RAGING IN ARGONNE REGION

Official Communication Says
Result of Engagement Is
Still Unknown.

TRENCHES ARE TAKEN NORTH OF SOISSONS

Allies Repulse Several Ger-
man Counter Attacks
Near the Aisne.

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

London hears that the Germans are throwing great masses of troops into Alsace and that military operations on a vast scale in that region are looked for.

The French official communiqué reports that all is quiet in Alsace, that at Soissons still more ground has been gained despite German counter attacks and that the allied artillery has proved its superiority at various points. The French admit that the Germans have gained a foothold in defensive works in the Argonne and say that fighting for possession of the position is now going on.

The German General Staff announces that the Allies have been checked at every point, particularly in Alsace, and states that in the Argonne the French casualties since January 8 are 3,500 men. The Germans are said to be advancing in central Poland and the Russians to have been defeated near northern Poland.

It is reported in Petrograd that the Russian army which advanced into Transylvania will effect a junction with the Serbians.

Rome reports that Cardinal von Hartmann of Cologne has induced the German Military Governor of Belgium to release Cardinal Mercier and the Belgian priests who had been imprisoned.

A despatch from Vienna says that German troops are replacing the Austrians on the Italian-Austrian frontier and in the Trentino and that the vulnerable points in the passes of the Alps have been blocked with snow against a possible Italian attack.

ALSACE INVASION NEAR CRUCIAL STAGE

Both Sides Are Mustering Immense
Forces for Clash.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Jan. 12.—Alsace is soon to become the scene of the Kaiser's grand operations in the western theatre of war. Reports reaching here say that the French are assembling a new army of nearly 400,000 men under command of Gen. Gallieni, former military Governor of Paris and a brilliant tactician, to meet the German advance.

At present both sides are resting on their arms and are bending every effort to preparation for the great events to come.

The German army in Alsace has been heavily reinforced recently and it is now known that the Kaiser's command has ready 120,000 men massed near Metz, ready to strike either straight across the frontier against the French or to move quickly southward to Cernay and Steinbach if the pressure there becomes too great for the present forces to withstand.

It is said that the recent French advance into Alsace was merely for the purpose of feeling out the Germans, discovering their strength, the kind of fortifications they had constructed and the location of the troops. Now it is stated on excellent authority that Gen. Gallieni will very shortly send his ten army corps on a tremendous drive to the Rhine. Gen. Gallieni left Paris on New Year's eve to assume his new command. He is 66 years old and a great friend of Gen. Joffre, who has long recognized his qualities of leadership.

There is a belief here that the Allies have decided to suspend their offensive movement for the present and to wait until next spring, when the German troops, after a winter of inactivity, will be nearly a thousand men a day to France, fresh French recruits are being sent to the front and within two months the present allied forces will be nearly double their present strength. Germany has thousands of men nearly finished training and a clash of offensives is looked for when both sides are recruited up to maximum strength.

FRENCH LAY STRESS